MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 NOVEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Geneva Conference — A subcommittee established by the conference to draft an agreement on Lebanon's "identity" failed to agree and referred the subject back to the plenary session scheduled for 2 November, Beirut radio reported. Discussion of Lebanon's "identity" and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement caused heated argument at the conference sessions on 1 November, the radio said. Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Jumblatt stated in remarks broadcast by the radio that the conferees had not yet discussed the agreement, but Radio Monte Carlo said the accord was the prominent subject in the evening session and was also the subject of "frank" and lengthy private talks between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. In his address to the morning session, Khaddam reaffirmed Syria's demand for the cancellation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, called on Lebanon to adopt a "popular liberation war" to end the Israeli occupation, and promised that Syria will do all it can to ensure the conference's success, the radio said. Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and National Salvation Front leaders successfully opposed Al-Jumayyil's proposal that the conference submit the main topics to specialized committees, according to a PSP source cited by Damascus radio.

Israeli Warning — Israel will retain its forces in southern Lebanon and will reconsider its policy of open bridges across the Al-Awwali River if the Lebanese Government succumbs to Syrian pressure and breaks its agreement with Israel, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and other Israeli officials told a visiting British minister in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Calling the Israeli-Lebanese accord "a symbol of Lebanon's independence," Shamir warned that if it is abrogated the Lebanese Government will be controlled by Syria and will be unable to hold contacts or negotiate with Israel. He said Syria is the obstacle to an arrangement in Lebanon and criticized Western politicians who have strengthened Syria's position by complimenting its leader, President Hafiz al-Asad.

Security Situation — Artillery exchanges continued in the Suq al-Gharb area on 1 November, according to Beirut radio. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon blamed the PSP for initiating the fighting with the Lebanese Army.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio said a Western military source indicated that U.S. Marines may be deployed in Christian-controlled parts of the Al-Matn area east of Beirut. Earlier, a Greek Government spokesman reaffirmed Greece's decision to "accept in principle" Lebanon's request for Greek observers to supervise the cease-fire, Athens radio reported.

Hezbollahi on Bombings — The recent bomb attack on U.S. and French troops was a "good action which contributed to overthrowing the American throne and the pride of France," Hezbollah member Shaykh Muhammad Yazbik stated in remarks reported by AFP. Speaking in Ba'labakk, the shaykh said his party will carry out its motto of "Death to America" and teach the Americans a lesson they will not forget.

PLO Affairs

A PLO military statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported that positions held by supporters of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in the Nahr al-Barid camp and the villages of Al-Muhammarah and Markibta in northern Lebanon were again shelled from positions inside Syrian-controlled territory. A Fatah opposition movement spokesman cited by Radio Monte Carlo announced that an Egyptian ship carrying heavy weapons and tanks for pro-'Arafat forces arrived in Tripoli.

In a statement reported by North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio, an "official source" in the PLO Command denied a recent allegation by Palestine Liberation Army (PLA)-Hittin Forces Commander Tariq al-Khadra that the PLO command has suspended the payrolls for PLA-Hittin fighters and affiliated forces stationed in Syria. In another report "an informed Palestinian source" cited by Radio Monte Carlo said that the "limited" Central Committee of Fatah will meet in Tunis to discuss recent developments, efforts to reconcile with the Syrian leadership, and means to lift the siege on pro-'Arafat forces in northern Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq War

Reporting on naval actions near Bandar-e Khomeyni, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio reported that two Iranian gunboats attempted to come to the aid of vessels damaged in previous action, but Iraqi naval units destroyed one and forced the other to withdraw. On the other hand, an Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio reported that shipping traffic continued normally around Bandar-e Khomeyni, adding that the Iraqi forces' "desperate efforts" to hamper it "were foiled" in a heavy sea battle, at the cost of two Iraqi combat vessels lost. A Greek freighter was hit by a shell near Bandar-e Khomeyni, Athens radio reported, but none of the crew was injured.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson confirmed that five Super Etendard aircraft "have been placed at Iraq's disposal," but refused to give details of their delivery, according to Paris radio. Meanwhile, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan reiterated that Iraq will "deal strong and harmful blows" to Iranian economic installations if the Iranians persist in escalating the fighting and continuing the war, according to INA.

In a separate development, an official government spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio stated that Iraq "welcomes" Security Council Resolution 540 on ending the war. Listing several specific paragraphs of the resolution, the spokesman expressed readiness to "abide by" it and specific agreement with several points, but stated that Iraq's agreement is dependent on Iran's "complete and unconditional adherence" to the resolution.

Maghreb Affairs

Moroccan Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaq Tazi "deplored" Algeria's attitude toward the Sahara issue, MAP stated. He asserted that Algeria "remained attached" to direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario, "seeking thus to impede the peace process" set in motion by the 18th and 19th OAU summits.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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SPA: Two Soviet Transport Aircraft Downed in Paktia

LD012236 Riyadh SPA in English 1917 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 1, SPA — Two Soviet Antonov transport aircraft were shot down by the mujahideen last Saturday in Afghanistan's eastern Paktia province, close to Pakistani borders, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

A plane-load of wounded Soviet Afghan Government troops were brought to Kabul from Paktia province on October 22, the sources added.

The sources said 20 Soviet soldiers were captured by the mujahideen during a six-day communist offensive in Shomali areas north of Kabul, beginning from October 12.

Twelve Soviets were killed, five tanks destroyed and one military truck burnt in another encounter in Salang tunnel in Shomali area on October 27, they added.

KYODO Reports on Ahmad Masud's Activities, Fighting

OW020131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0056 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad Nov 1 KYODO — Twelve Soviet soldiers were killed and five tanks destroyed in a guerrilla attack on a convoy on October 27, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The truce in the strategic Panjsher valley between the Soviet-Afghan forces and guerrillas of Ahmad Masud is still holding after nearly 10 months, but the men from the 5,000 strong guerrilla forces from the valley are now active outside the truce area, the sources said.

For example, Masud himself led a 600-man strong attack in the third week of October in the north east province of Badakhshan, where the Soviets were developing precious lapis lazuli mines. An unspecified number of Soviet troops were killed in this attack, while the attackers suffered five casualties, the sources said.

This was Masud's first operation outside the valley commanded by him since he negotiated peace with the Soviet-Afghan forces last January.

The Afghan guerrillas also shot down two Soviet Antonov transport aircraft in western Paktia Province, close to the Pakistan border on October 29 and captured 20 Soviet soldiers during an offensive, the sources said. The captured Russians were taken to Pakistan, they added.

The diplomatic sources also reported an upward trend in resistance activity in Kabul during the last week of October.

The most intense fighting on western outskirts of Kabul took place during the night of October 27 when Afghan resistance successfully attacked a Soviet-Afghan post near Soviet-built grain silo in Kabul, they said.

'Counterrevolutionaries Crushed' in Herat Province

LD300655 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Sarandoy officers and troops recently crushed a group of counterrevoletionaries along with the ringleader, (Gholam Sakhi), known as (Turan), who were disrupting the peaceful lives of the toiling people of the Ganj area in the center of Herat Province. Another group of lackeys of imperialism and reaction along with the ringleader, (Abdollah), was recently crushed in Ghawr Darwaz by revolutionary guards.

Karmal Sends Condolence on Rashidov Death

LD011613 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1245 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul, 1 Nov (BAKHTAR) Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, on the occasion of the death of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent the following message of condolence to Moscow addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, Revolutionary Council, and toilers of the DRA, I express our profound sorrow and condolence to you and through you to all Communists of the Soviet Union, the great people of the Soviet Union, the Central Committee and people of Uzbek SSR, on the sudden death of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, a distinguished personality of the Soviet Union Communist Party and state, a consistant internationalist and a sincere friend of our country.

The death of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov causes profound sorrow in our hearts. Sharaf Rashidovich was well known and much loved in our country and party for his efforts in giving internationalist assistance to revolutionary Afghanistan. The good name and deeds of Sharaf Rashidovich will remain in our memory forever.

We ask you, dear comrades, to convey our profound condolence to the relatives of the late Sharaf Rashidovich.

(Signed) Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, Kabul, 1 Nov 1983

Briefs

Soviet Wheat Contract — Kabul, October 24, BAKHTAR — The food procurement department of the DRA and Vneshtorgintorg [as received] of the Soviet Union concluded a contract here today for the purchase of twenty thousand tons of wheat from the Soviet Union. Additionally, the Soviet Union will provide one hundred thousand tons of wheat and five thousand tons of soap as gratis aid to the DRA. [Excerpt] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 25 Oct 83 LD]

Draft Protocol With USSR — Kabul, October 24, BAKHTAR — The preparatory documents of a protocol for the exchange of goods between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union for the year 1984 were concluded between the delegations of the two countries here today. Natural gas, dry and fresh fruits, wool, cotton and pelts constitute DRA's major items of export to the Soviet Union under this protocol. Wheat, sugar, vegetable oil, petroleum products, matches, dry milk, textiles, medicines, tools and machinery, vehicles, tyres and tubes, liquid gas, chemical fertilizer etc. constitute the major import items which are envisaged under the protocol to be imported form the Soviet Union to Afghanistan. The trade volume between the DRA and the Soviet Union will amount to 911 million U.S. dollars in 1984 which indicates an increase of about 8 per cent over 1983. The Soviet Union will give a gratis aid of consumer goods worth 112 million US dollars to the DRA in 1984. The gratis aid will consist of essential items such as wheat, sugar, diesel, textiles, vehicles and household utensils. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 25 Oct 83 LD]

Samangan Bridge Reconstructed — The Robatak bridge in the Khwaja (Bas) field, Samangan Province, which had been destroyed by counterrevolutionaries, recently was reconstructed by the department of roads and fields construction of the Ministry of Public works and opened to traffic. The bridge was reconstructed at a cost of 8,475,000 afghani and can sustain a weight up to 80 tons. [Summary] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Oct 83 LD]

Baharak Land Distribution — According to the progressive actions of the revolutionary government in the interests of the peasant and toilers of the country, land title deeds were recently distributed to 300 landless peasants in Baharak district, Badakhshan Province. The title deeds were distributed by Mohammad Esrael Rastin, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and secretary of Badakhshan Provincial Party Committee. [Summary] [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Oct 83 LD]

Reportage on 1 November Half-Day Strike

BK011659 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] A 6-hour hartal [strike] beginning from 0600 this morning to 1200 noon was called by a group of political parties today. Supporters of the hartal, particularly the street urchins led by leaders of these [word indistinct] parties, put up the road blockades and barricades at different points in the city, including Farm Gate, Nuakhali, Curzon hall, public library, new market and (Mirpur) to prevent the movement of vehicular traffic. The newly placed road dividers at certain places were also displaced by them.

They also damaged 24 BRTC [Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation] buses when they burnt the [words indistinct]. A number of private transport was set on fire near TB hospital [words indistinct] few persons led by the leaders of the parties pelted stones at the police on duty, but they maintained utmost restraint at the government's directive in the (?face) of extreme provocation. However, their restraint [words indistinct] movement on the road. Most of the people did not go out to their tasks, apparently apprehending stone-throwing by the rowdy elements.

Despite hartal call, attendance in the Bangladesh secretariat and other government offices was quite satisfactory. Most of the officers and staff walked down to their working places in due time. Banks and other financial institutions also worked normally. Attendence in some of the nongovernment organizations was also quite satisfactory. Mills and factories in [words indistinct] industrial areas worked the full shift. The Zia International Airport handled usual passenger planes [words indistinct] while the train services from the [word indistinct] maintained their normal schedules.

In the face of most (?embarrassing) provocation directed to disrupt the normal economic life, the people of Dhaka showed extreme restraint and self-control. According to reports, normal economic life prevailed in other parts of the country.

Delhi Report

BK011402 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] In Bangladesh, a 6-hour hartal [strike] was observed this morning at the call of 22 political parties to press their 5-point demand, including the withdrawal of martial law and holding of parliamentary elections. The All-India Radio Dhaka correspondent, Saugata Ghosh, reports that the normal life in the city came to a standstill with no vehicular traffic on the road.

A minibus of the India High Commission was burnt. Offices of two progovernment students and youth organizations were ransacked and the furniture set on fire. Our correspondent adds that the Dhaka union of journalists has defied martial law regulations, and newspapers, including the government papers, today published news of hartal.

Press Note

BK020725 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] A press note issued by the government in Dhaka last night said some political parties gave a call for observing for the countrywide strike yesterday in support of certain demands in sheer contravention of the provisions of martial law. It said keeping in view its declared policy of gradual restoration of democracy in the country and the election schedule already announced, the government took a tolerant view and hoped that the political parties in question would behave in a responsible manner and desist from resorting to any such activities as might jeopardize peace and tranquillity and impede the restoration of democracy and implementation of the program for holding popular elections in the country leading to establishment of democratic government at all levels.

The press note said in the name of strike leaders of some political parties and their hired urchins attempted to disrupt normal public life and industrial production yesterday by obstructing usual flow of traffic, setting up barricades on roads, and forcibly closing down shops and educational institutions at different places. They took recourse to provocative acts of violence, held out threats and intimidation, damaged and set fire to public transport and offices of rival groups, and tried to intervene with train communications at certain places, causing at some places gross inconvenience to the peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of the country. At certain places they even attacked the members of law enforcing agencies on duty who showed utmost patience and restraint in the face of grave provocation by such unruly elements.

The press note further said the government sincerely hopes that leaders of political parties will realize the grave danger to the country if the present politics of confrontation is pursued at a time when the country is firmly (?launched) on the path of overall progress in all walks of national life which has won international admiration. It added that the government's sincere and generous attitude should not be misconstrued by any quarters and all concerned should refrain from any activities detrimental to peace, stability, and public order.

Greater 'Scope' in Cooperation With PRC Noted

BK011430 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] India and China have agreed to improve trade between the two countries, have greater collaboration in the field of science and technology, and work out more cultural exchange programs. During the Sino-Indian official-level talks, which concluded in New Delhi on Sunday, both sides found scope for improving cooperation in several specific areas.

Increased Exports Sought

BK011604 Hong Kong AFP in English 1516 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 1 (AFP) — India is hoping to increase its exports to China substantially as a result of talks held here last week between officials of the two countries, a Foreign Office spokesman said today. Talks on trade relations were held by a study group in the course of high-level discussions on a long-standing border dispute between the world's two most populous nations. Three other study groups looked into economic relations, scientific and technological cooperation, and educational and cultural exchanges.

The spokesman said the Chinese side had agreed to consider ways of importing more from India to balance two-way trade now in favour of China at a two to one ratio.

Total trade turnover between the two countries last year was worth about 140 million dollars, compared to a 2.5 million dollars in 1978. India imports from China included antimony, mercury, zinc, raw silk and graphite electrodes against exports of tobacco, cotton and shellac.

The spokesman said the two sides agreed that exports of Indian construction materials could find a market in China in view of Beijing's modernisation plan.

The study group on science and technology agreed that a mission of Chinese experts would visit India to study shellac production, while two Indian missions would go to China to study biogas and mini-hydel plants, he said.

They also agreed to go into new areas of cooperation such as agriculture and irrigation, electronics and communication systems, health, population control, drug research, mining, biotechnology, natural medicines, siriculture and carpet industry.

Upcoming Visit by FRG Chancellor Kohl Noted

BK011438 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany has praised India for maintaining genuine nonalignment and thereby contributing to a stabilizing factor in international politics. Its minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Andreas Mavki [title and name as heard], told PRESS TRUST OF INDIA in an interview in Bonn that India is the biggest democracy of the world, which has achieved impressive results in economic and scientific fields.

Dr Helmut Kohl arrives in New Delhi on Saturday on a 2-day visit. This will be his first visit to India after becoming chancellor in March this year. Mr Mavki is accompanying Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Commentary Views U.S. 'Damage' Over Grenada

BK281412 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Commentary by Dasu Krishnamurthy of *Patriot* on Developments in Grenada]

[Text] The certain American veto at the United Nations Security Council discussing Grenada will do little to repair the damage its invasion of the Caribbean island has done to its reputation. The resolution, jointly sponsored by Guyana and Nicaragua, condemned the United States for leading the aggression and called for the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops. In fact, the line up of arrangement, both at the United Nations and outside, is quite formidable. The Cubans called the intervention an enormous political mistake. The United States has been badly isolated on the issue of Grenada, a small Caribbean island, it had invaded early this week in the company of six small Caribbean states.

President Reagan sent a contingent of 1,500 helicopter-borne U.S. Marines and Rangers to occupy Grenada and teach that country for its leftward drift. The token participation of the six small countries in the operation was to give it a multinational facade. Four days before the occupation, Grenada underwent a trauma of an internal power struggle in which the Army came into power, killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three other ministers.

The Reagan administration gave these reasons for the invasion:

1. There was a power vacuum in Grenada following the death of Bishop.

2. Consequently, there was no law and order which again endangered the safety of American citizens in Grenada.

3. Six Caribbean nations had requested Washington to invade Grenada.

These explanations hardly stand a minute's scrutiny. There could not be a power vacuum because the Army killed Bishop only after it had taken over. There was a swift return to normalcy after the formation of the Revolutionary Council in Grenada. The chancellor of the American medical school of which 800 of the 1,000 Americans living in Grenada were students, told U.S. authorities that they did not apprehend any danger to their lives. Reports from Washington have confirmed that even before the fall of Bishop, the six Caribbean states and the U.S. Administration were planning a punitive action. In reality, the American intervention was aimed at preventing what Secretary George Shultz has called leftist thugs from seizing power. There is a long history of U.S. hostility to the erstwhile ruling party, New Jewel Movement, headed by Muarice Bishop, and of Mr Reagan's rejection of Bishop's requests for a dialogue to normalize relations with the

United States. The heart of the matter, however, was an airport Grenada was building with the help of Cuba and EEC countries to promote tourism. The Americans saw red in this, which, according to them, would in the end become a staging post for Cuban and Soviet forces for operations in Africa and elsewhere.

India, as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement of which Grenada is a young member, declared that the invasion could not be justified and was inconsistent with the laws of international behavior. The Soviet Union has called it an act of international brigandage. Britain, America's ally and head of the Commonwealth of which Grenada is a member, initially refused to go along with the United States. But, at the Security Council, it stuck close to Washington. France reminded the Reagan administration that only a Security Council decision or the request of the legitimate authorities of a country could authorize an intervention. In his hurry, President Reagan simply bypassed the U.S. Congress which had to be consulted before an American President could commission U.S. troops into a combat situation abroad. Nowadays the United States takes into confidence the Organization of American States representing all countries in the hemisphere, a group whose charter forbids use of force in settling intrahemispheric disputes. There is no indication that the United States will end its occupation before it installs a pro-American government in Grenada and ensures its future. The killing of Cubans and arrests of Soviet advisers in Grenada do not indicate any American desire to promote peace and detente.

Briefs

Tariff Agreement — India, Egypt, and Yugoslavia have agreed to add 14 items to the existing common list of tariff preferences for trade among the three countries. At the end of 5-day official level negotiations of the three countries, an agreement for this was signed in New Delhi today. The additional 14 items include coffee, black pepper, mica, urea, iron and steel sheets, aluminium ingots, water turbines, and medical instruments. It was also agreed that the validity of the common list be extended until the end of March 1988 in line with the trade tariff agreement. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Oct 83 BK]

Kuwaiti Loan — Kuwait will provide a loan of 500 million rupees to India for the first phase of the South Bhasin gas development project, 65 km off Bombay. An agreement for this was signed in New Delhi today. The South Bhasin project aims at producing up to 20 million cubic meters of gas per day from the offshore gas field. [Excerpt] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Oct 83 BK]

Zia Says Country 'Over Hump' in Facing Protests
BK020809 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 2 (AFP) — Pakistan President Mohammed Ziaul Haq said, in an interview published here today, his government was over the hump in facing protests by the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), although it might continue in a low key until elections scheduled for March 1985.

In the interview, given recently in Islamabad to the editor of the daily, *Indian Express*, Gen. Zia accused both India and the Soviet Union of interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

But in India's case, he said he was not going to allow this to come in the way of the "ongoing process of normalisation of relations between the two countries."

He felt that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had been "taken for a ride" by elements mistakenly portraying a "rosy picture" of a tottering military regime about to collapse, as in 1977, and needing India's support, the paper said.

Blaming the Soviet Union for the troubles in the Sind Province, Gen. Zia said the Soviets were out to create instability in Pakistan and divert its attention from Afghanistan.

Asked by the paper's editor if it would not have been easier for the Soviet Union to stir up trouble in Baluchistan or over Pakhtoonistan, he replied that it had tried to do so unsuccessfully and had now turned to Sind.

Gen. Zia denied as "totally untrue and propagandist" the notion that Pakistan was in any way committed to, or would in future agree to, any U.S. strategic consensus in Southwest Asia or the Gulf.

He also said Pakistan had not been asked by the U.S. for bases anywhere in his country or for facilities as a staging post for any U.S.-sponsored Rapid Deployment Force in the region.

On Afghanistan, the president expected the "indirect talks" now being held through U.N. auspices to continue.

Without mentioning Afghan President Babrak Karmal by name, he said, according to the paper, "no man could be brought into a country from outside in a tank and installed."

"If this principle were accepted it would be difficult for small countries to exist," he added.

On the domestic situation, President Zia made it clear he favoured a non-party election strictly as a one-time measure to facilitate a smooth transition from a six year military regime to civilian rule, the paper said.

Political Leader Asks for Release of Detainees
GF011430 Karachi Dawn in English 25 Oct 83 p 14

[Text] Prof Ghafoor Ahmed Naib Amir of the defunct Jamaat-i-Islami, [JI], urged the government yesterday to release all political leaders as a first step to arrive at a "broad national concensus" in a give-and-take spirit.

He said President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq had now completed talks with almost all the defunct parties outside the MRD fold.

Besides, president's emissary Lt Gen K.M. Arif, had meetings reportedly with Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan and Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan.

It was, therefore, desirable that the government should afford an opportunity to the detained leaders to confer among themselves and with those of other parties to sort out solutions to political problems, he emphasised.

In an interview with *Dawn*, the professor, who returned from Islamabad to Karachi on Sunday night after participating in the Government-JI talks, said it was a good augury that better sense had prevailed to find a modus operandi for restoring democratic process. He, however, deplored that simultaneously "extreme law enforcing measures" were being taken in the interior of Sind, while the solution lay solely in redressing "legitimate grievances" of the people there.

Asked about the tone and tenor of President Zia's address to the Majlis-i-Shoora, Prof Ghafoor said "it tended to cause confusion in the public mind on matters on which there had been complete unanimity."

In this context he pointed out that all the defunct political parties were unanimous in their stand that elections, as had been the normal practice in the sub-continent, should be held on party basis. How can it was now considered necessary to project a party-less electoral mode and, that too, in the name of Islam, he asked?

Prof Ghafoor pointed to the anomaly of conducting talks with the political parties that were defunct, urging that it should be removed by lifting the ban on political parties and political activities.

He criticized the move to nominate more persons to the Majlis-i-Shoora and, thus additionally burden the tax-payer. The Shoora was a non-representative body, working at the behest of the government and, therefore, any consultation with the Shoora members would not carry conviction with the people, he pointed out.

Asked about the reports that he intended to meet some of the MRD leaders (currently detained), Prof Ghafoor said that as in the past, he would meet them as soon as he got an opportunity, to evolve a common approach to political problems.

Reverting to the Sind situation, the JI leader called for a "high level, impartial probe" into the causes of frustration that led the Sindhis to take to "extreme methods." He cautioned that repression on any count would only aggravate the situation.

MUSLIM Reports on Bomb Incident in Lahore Region

GF011423 Islamabad The Muslim in English 13 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Lahore, Oct 12 — Eight persons including four civilians were injured when a bomb was thrown on a police party posted at Regal Chowk today.

The incident took place at 7 o'clock about 15 minutes after the unusual peaceful courting of arrest here today, at Beaden Road Chowk outside Bhatti Photographers.

A customer inside Bhatti Photographers shop Mr Iqbal Malik was injured seriously by splinters. Three other persons Nazeer, Amin and Shehzad who were passing by were also injured. Mr Shehzad was hit in the chest.

Four policemen injured are Riaz, Abdul Rehman Safarash Ali and Serwar Baig. The bomb left a noticeable mark on the road.

According to eyewitness the bomb was thrown by a motorcyclist when another kept the engine running but police did not confirm it.

All eight injured persons were sent to different hospitals. Police have so far made no arrests.

Ambassador Meets With Iranian Minister

GF011748 Karachi Nawa-e Waqt in Urdu 30 Oct 83 p 10

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Oct — The Pakistani ambassador in Tehran, Mr Abdul Malik Khattak, met the Iranian labor minister and discussed Pakistan's policy regarding Afghanistan and its relations with Islamic countries.

The Pakistani ambassador informed him that Pakistan is willing to provide trained workers, technicians, and experts to Iran. The proposal was warmly welcomed by the Iranian minister.

Greek Freighter Hit by Shell in Persian Gulf

NC012100 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The 10,853-ton freighter *Avra* was hit by a shell while sailing in the company of other ships toward the port of Bandar Khomeyni. None of the 24-man crew — 19 of whom are Greek and the other 5 aliens — was injured, and they are safe on land. In a cable to the Foreign Ministry, the Merchant Marine Ministry requests its intercession for all possible assistance to the crew by the Iranian diplomatic authorities.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,522

LD011807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,522 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Iranian Muslim nation, following the empty claims and the nonsense uttered by the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist regime regarding the mining of the northern regions of the Persian Gulf, yesterday extensive commercial shipping traffic continued safely as usual at Imam Khomeyni Port under the protection of the Air Force and Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The desperate efforts of the Iraqi forces to hamper the movements of commercial shipping were foiled by the heroic reaction of the Islamic combatants.

Last night, Iraqi vessels and aircraft tried to emerge from their lairs. But in a heavy sea battle their desperate effort resulted only in the loss of two of their combat vessels. This is taking place at a time when the Baghdad regime radio is boasting that Iranian ships have been sunk, which is an attempt to cover up the Saddamist forces' incompetence and ineffectiveness in combat.

In order to prevent complete disgrace following the empty claims of the previous days and with the intention of compensating for his incompetence and ineffectiveness, the blasphemous Saddam at 2205 yesterday sent into action a considerable number of his vessels. However, he was faced with the vigilance of the heroes of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and soon after the start of the engagement the epic-creating naval combatants inflicted on Saddam's abject mercenaries a repetition of the bitter memory of previous defeats. In their first formidable raid, they sank one gunboat equipped with a OSA missile launcher and purged the holy waters of the Persian Gulf from their filth.

At 0200 today, the joint operations of the heroes of the Air Force and the naval combatants gave another lesson to the Saddamists and another enemy combat vessel was destroyed by the high-flying fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. After suffering a disgraceful defeat, the abject Saddamist elements left the blue waters of the sea and fled in shame. In this sea battle, heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Our forces yesterday continued their ground activities, enjoying full superiority. In the Val-Fajr IV operatonal zone, the combatants, enjoying a firm position, pursued their missions. Exchanges of artillery fire continued on the Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, and Sar Dasht operational fronts. Our forces' fire destroyed one mortar and several enemy trenches, foxholes, and observation posts. Iraqi servicemen, who were trying to penetrate the defensive positions of our forces, fled, leaving behind a number of dead.

On the Bakhtaran border fronts, our combative units fired on enemy positions, destroying one ammunition dump and a number of nemy personnel trenches, setting fire to several trucks and killing or wounding three Saddamists.

At 2145 on 30 October [date as heard], enemy forces with artillery fire support tried to penetrate the positions of our forces in (Tangeh-ye Chazzabeh), but owing to the vigilance of the personnel and the timely fire of the artillery units and the units present on the line, enemy movements were foiled and the Saddamist forces, suffering heavy casualties and losses, were forced to flee.

Yesterday the enemy's long-range weapon fire on Abadan's residential areas damaged two houses.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Violation of Omani Airspace Reported

GF011720 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The reconnaissance planes of the Islamic Republic have violated Omani airspace. Reporting this news, Omani authorities added that the airplanes and helicopters of the Islamic Republic patrol the Hormuz Strait around the clock. They have regularly diverted from their course to encroach on Omani airspace.

Salimi Briefs President on DPRK Visit, Ministry

LD012034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Defense Minister Colonel Salimi was received this afternoon by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, to whom he submitted a report on his recent visit to the DPRK and on the situation in the Defense Ministry.

Commentary on Egypt's 'Mission' in 'Imposed War'

LD011221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 31 Oct 83

[From "Familiar Voice" program: unattributed commentary entitled: "Egypt's New Role in Region"]

[Excerpts] For the first time since the Baghdad conference, Egyptian Foreign Affairs Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali visited Iraq and Jordan last week. It was during this conference that Arabs condemned Egypt for having established peace with the

Zionist regime. Successive defeats suffered by the Saddam regime on the various fronts of the imposed war and, consequently, the shattering of yet another base for reaction have frightened the pro-American Mubarak regime more than ever before.

In a recent *Al-Musawwar* interview, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, while expressing unequivocal support for the Saddam regime, openly threatened the Islamic Republic of Iran, saying: If necessary, Egypt will enter the arena alongside Iraq against Iran. He then added that the Egyptian Army is a powerful Arab army.

Furthermore, in yet another interview, given to a Qatar paper, while discussing the Persian Gulf security and Iran's stands, Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, said: According to the 1950 Arab collective pact, any aggression on the Gulf region is considered to be aggression against Egypt.

These views, compared to earlier remarks made by Egyptian authorities vis-a-vis the imposed war, show a new change in the regime's stance; they make it clear that the global arrogance has entrusted Egypt with a new mission, for in the past, Egyptian officials, on the basis of special calculations about the imposed war, confined themselves to the remark that this is a war between two Islamic countries, that it should be stopped. Now, however, they shamelessly and openly talk of Egypt's participation in the war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This change, above all else, stems from the daily-increasing victories of Islamic combatants along the imposed-war fronts, as well as the weakening of the Saddam regime and, eventually, the apprehension felt by global arrogance against the spread of the Islamic movement in the region. The global arrogance's analysis of the situation is that should the Saddam regime collapse and its Army be annihilated, then there no longer would remain any power in the region to stop the Islamic movement wave; that other puppet regimes would fall, according to the domino theory, particularly in view of the fact that these regimes lack any powerful army and, essentially, adequate manpower.

The fact remains that although world imperialism is doing everything in its power to prevent the fall of the Iraqi regime and its defeat against the Islamic Revolution, it cannot be certain of the outcome of its efforts, particularly in view of the fact that arrogance is yet to understand and assess the tactics used by revolutionary Muslims and the spread of the Islamic movement in the region. It is still using classic and traditional standards in analyzing the developments of the imposed war and the influence of the Islamic Revolution. Consequently, imperialism has decided to publicize the idea that it intends to make use of yet another power to confront any probable developments should Saddam fall or his fall become imminent. Naturally, from the viewpoint of the arrogance, the Egyptian Army is the best candidate for this mission.

To calm the masses and justify their pro-American policies, Egyptian authorities constantly raise economic issues; they keep promising the nation a pleasant future. However, considering their economic difficulties, can they embark upon an adventurous act in the Persian Gulf? Facts are as clear as day. The Egyptian authorities and their masters are no longer able to confromt the Islamic movement wave nor will their last ditch efforts achieve anything. Who knows, it is quite possible that their efforts will result in an outcome diametrically opposed to what they expect.

Funeral Services for Val-Fajr 'Martyrs' Announced

LD011832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps have issued a statement, saying that simultaneous with the outstanding victories of the mighty combatants of Islam in the Val-Fajr IV operation, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran will hold funeral services for the esteemed martyrs of the first and second phases of the glorious Val-Fajr IV and for the martyr 'Ali Reza'ian, the brave and self-sacrificing Guards Corps commander, at the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters, between 1500 and 1700 on Thursday, 3 November, at the Shahid Motahhari advanced school.

Tehran Students Plan 3 Nov 'Den of Espionage' March

LD011314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] On the occasion of the anniversary of the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage on 4 November, the Islamic Association of University Staff, the Islamic Association of Students, and the Islamic Association of Muslim University Employees today issued this statement:

On the occasion of the emotional and victorious epic of occupying the U.S. den of espionage and the day the imam of the nation was exiled and in order to express our hatred over the killing of innocent people in the western and southern parts of Iran by the destructive weapons provided by the Eastern and Western supercriminals, a march will take place from Tehran University mosque to the U.S. den of espionage at 1330 on Wednesday [3 November] in which the Muslim staff, lecturers, students, and employees of universities in Tehran will participate. The martyr-nurturing nation, lecturers, students, and employees of universities in Tehran have been invited to take part in these ceremonies as a strong rebuff to the Eastern and Western superpowers.

UN Envoy on Aid for Iraq, Israeli Ouster From UN

LD011209 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, Nov 1, IRNA — Iran's permanent representative to the United Nations, Seyed Rajaie-Khorassani, said here Monday that the Persian Gulf region was the economic life vein of Western civilization and those who depended on it most, were more anxious.

In a talk with IRNA here, Rajaie-Khorassani stressed that the United States was in a severe critical position in the Middle East since Saddam (Iraqi ruler) was on the verge of overthrow.

Referring to the U.S. open and direct assistance to Iraq, Rajaie-Khorassani noted that if the Super Etendard planes (delivered to Iraq by France) were to be used and if the U.S. intervented in the Persian Gulf region, it would not be a trivial incident.

"This interference will be very dangerous, which will not only threaten interests of the West but might also disturb geopolitical situation in the region," he said.

Therefore, he added, since the U.S. did not have a proper reasoning for solving its own problems and would resort to force and weapons for the settlement of issues, it was intended to pave the way to justify its measures in the Persian Gulf.

The more stable social stand of the Islamic Republic became in Western public opinion, especially among U.S. masses, the more difficult became U.S. policies towards Iran, the Iranian official remarked.

Commenting on other foreign aids rendered to the Iraqi regime, Rajaie-Khorassani said that Saudi Arabia, by depositing three billion dollars in French banks, tried to improve France's economic situation to some extent, while threatening that if France did not meet Saudi's demands, it would withdraw the deposited money.

On the other hand, he noted, Iraq's downfall would not only affect France but would also have its effects on the anti-West revolutionary atmosphere and political tensions in the region.

"The United States and its allies need calm in order to plunder the people...the more vigilant the people the more vulnerable they (the U.S. and its allies) will become," Rajaie-Khorassani said.

He added that it was said by the British foreign secretary that they were businessmen and needed calm in order to trade and thus they did not like revolution. The Iranian representative said that this gives the U.S. as shouldering heavy pressures since the foreign policies of Britain, Japan [words indistinct] number of other countries did not cope with the policy being followed by the U.S. and France.

Turning to the subject of the Islamic Republic's proposal for the expulsion of the usurper Zionist regime from the United Nations, Rajaie-Khorassani said that the result of having 44 positive votes in this respect compared to the total nine last year was due to Iran's sound diplomacy.

Last year, he added, many of the members were shocked by such a move and could not believe that such a proposal was ever made.

Many of the Arab countries hoped to influence a rapid solution to the issues such as Masjid al-Aqsa and Palestine cause, Rajaie-Khorassani said.

But, he stressed, after the elapse of one year not only these issues were not solved, many of the Palestinians returned to Lebanon and Islamic movements culminated in the region, especially in Lebanon. Therefore, Arabs reached the conclusion that their diplomacy was weak and regional developments convinced them to choose the way the Islamic Republic had selected, the Iranian official said.

"Of course if they acted properly, we could expel the Zionist regime from the assembly this year," Rajaie-Khorassani said.

The support for Iran's proposal astonished many Scandinavian countries and even Norway, which handed over a proposal asking for no measure for the expulsion of the Zionist regime.

He assured that next year even Norway would not pioneer for such a proposal to bring her disgrace, adding that next year the U.S. should think of another country.

Hoping for a 15 to 20 percent increase in next year's votes, Rajaie-Khorassani said that in this case the Islamic Republic would win and this would be a severe earthquake.

This year, he added, the Soviet Union was forced to make a decision on this subject and, as well as many advanced pro-Eastern countries which severely opposed the Islamic Republic last year supported Iran's proposal.

Because, he emphasized, if they decided to stand against Muslims they would have no base in the Middle East and in Islamic countries.

Reiterating that Zionist regime's expulsion from the U.N. would be a defeat for imperialism, he said that the United States had announced it would withdraw from the U.N. in case the Zionist regime was expelled.

"We want to put the United States in a decision-making position to see if it will abide with its statements. if it does not withdraw, futility of its words will be revealed. and if it withdraws, it will open a new chapter and bring about fundamental changes in U.N. framework."

Many of the Third World countries, including Muslim states, could join hands and those who did not dare to speak against the U.S. would be strengthened, Rajaie-Khorassani said.

Therefore, the balance of political and diplomatic power would be changed and people would dare to punch the U.S. in head in the same manner the occupation of the "den of spies" (former U.S. Embassy in Tehran) encouraged the people to take a position against the U.S. and hold demonstrations protesting her, Iranian official said.

He noted that Iraqi attacks against residential quarters in Iran, especially deployment of chemical bombs, had been constantly reported to the U.N. and was being followed by the Iranian representation.

Majlis Speaker Criticizes Bazargan, U.S. Acts

GF020725 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Ambassadors and charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in European and American countries, who have come to Iran to participate in a seminar, met Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani yesterday afternoon accompanied by Foreign Minister Velayati.

During the meeting, Velayati described the plans of the seminar: It was decided that each Iranian ambassador, charge d'affaire, and head consular officer should come to Iran twice each year to become familiar with the Iranian issues. Hashemi-Rafsanjani then noted the benefits of such seminars and again stressed the need for propaganda on behalf of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Majlis speaker then discussed the techniques used by those opposing the Islamic Republic of Iran in their propaganda and foreign policy and citied examples of such methods both at home and abroad. He said: For example, Nehzat-e Azadi, which thinks it will not be able to obtain enough votes in the elections and thus will be defeated, has resorted to trickery. Sometime ago during the course of his remarks in the Majlis, directly broadcast on radio, Mr Bazargan raised the issue that there is no freedom in Iran. If there is no freedom in Iran then they would not let a member of the opposition speak on the radio. Live speeches all over the world are only within the domain of limited people who are trusted by the system.

While the campaign for Majlis elections may start 4 or 6 months from now, the Nezhat-e Azadi announced, without obtaining a permit from the Interior Ministry, that it is holding a seminar to ensure freedom of election. Then it invites a bunch of people to discuss a subject in a seminar. However, this is not a public forum where people gather in a square and someone speaks during the seminar. [as heard] These are all calculated. They are doing such things with a system which is sacrificing its best children. The name of the seminar has an opposition meaning. It implies that there is no freedom and they are trying to obtain it. If the Interior Ministry permits them, they can ask us for newspaper coverage and time to use the radio, TV, and so on. If the ministry does not permit them, then they announce that they have canceled the seminar due to opposition from the Interior Ministry.

Noting the presence of the people on the scene who have solved all issues, including that of the hypocrites, during all the instances of the revolution, the Majlis speaker said: When people were confronted with such a base act they went to the respective place and there was a clash there and they were stopped. [as heard] They made this into a new weapon and falsely raised issues during the preagenda speech in the Majlis yesterday. For example, they said that the people were encouraged to do this during the Friday prayer sermons and that around 300 armed individuals had appeared at the venue of the seminar. The armed group, in fact, had arrived to save them and take them home and that is what they did. They talked about such things for 10 minutes. I calmed down the members who were protesting so that they could finish their remarks. However, he continued his remarks after his 10 minutes were up and deliberately started a fight with a deputy who wanted to stop him from talking. His buddies created a scene so that it could be heard on the radio. I do not wish to say that they are pro-American. That is unlikely. However, their methods are just like those abroad.

The Majlis speaker then noted the U.S. attack in the guise of six small nations against the island of Grenada: The United States will use the explosion at the Marine headquarters in Lebanon at the hands of an angry nation, blowing it up and fanning the world public opinion. It attacks Grenada, committing such a big crime, while continuing to talk about human rights. The United States carries out plots against Nicaragua where a popular revolution has taken place and its reasoning is that it cannot tolerate communist regimes close to its borders. Such things are not acceptable. However, based on such reasoning how can they expect Muslim, Arab, and Third World countries to tolerate the presence of Israel as a military, economic, and intelligence fulcrum? We are faced with such policies and such satans and do not have access to the mass media, such as the newspapers or news agencies and international forums that are operated by them.

Referring to the Islamic revolutionary power and its ability to maintain or close the Strait of Hormuz, Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: If such power were in the hands of an adventurous country then it would have used it for blackmail. However, we do not agree with such actions. The reason the United States is not attacking Iran is because it is afraid of stepping into a quicksand that it could not leave. The United States has no road into Iran and has learned this from the Tabas experiment.

Seda-ye Iran Reviews Bazargan's Statement

GF011035 (Clandestine) Seda-ye Iran Radio in Persian 1930 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The Nehzat-e Azadi led by Mehdi Bazargan has accused the Islamic Revolution of using communist techniques and has warned that the revolution has increased the level of discontent and unrest as a result of the presence of animosities, harshness, vengence, Marxist attitudes, suffocation, monopolism, ignorance, and overt and covert corruption and deviation. The people are reminiscing about the time of the shah.

Nehzat-e Azadi in its latest statement said: What bad act has been left uncomitted and what unjust measure has been left untaken by the Islamic regime? It advises the leader of the Islamic Revolution to correct his ways while there is still time and to return rights and freedom to the people.

In the statement, Mehdi Bazargan, expressing terror at the expansion of constitutional monarchism among the Iranians, accuses the revolution's leadership, the Islamic rulers and power hungry clergy, of being the main reasons for this popular tilt. He says: The situation has reached the point where the people are now saying that this government should go, anything replacing it would be better. In a warning tone, Nehzat-e Azadi informed Ruhollah Khomeyni: If history is repeated, people will turn mosques into stables.

We remind you that Nehzat-e Azadi, whose membership includes some of Khomeyni's closest allies such as Ebrahim Yazdi, Sa'bbaqian, Ahmda Hajj Seyyed-Javadi, and 'Ezzatollah Sahabi, has not made any mention of the executions, tortures, and terrifying prisons of the Islamic Republic. The first standup court in the Islamic Republic was conducted by Nehzat-e Azadi members Ebrahim Yazdi and Ahmad Hajj Seyyed-Javadi.

Further Report
GF011046 (Clandestine) Seda-ye Iran Radio in Persian 1930 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Engineer Mehdi Bazargan says: If history is repeated, people will turn mosques into stables. He says: Constitutional monarchy is nothing but a terrifying mirage. Woe if history is repeated!

These remarks are part of a statement published by Nehzat-e Azadi. The statement begins: During the past several months, supporters of reaction and monarchial dictatorship, having used the internal atmosphere and through the preparations of international colonialism, have intensified their activities within the country. For example, they used foreign radios to encourage certain people to come out of their houses and walk in city streets. Naturally, this prepared the right propaganda atmosphere for misuse by the media of colonialist countries.

This preface to the statement shows the source of the terror for Nehzat-e Azadi and Mehdi Bazargan. We truly do not know what Bazargan's position or job in the Islamic Republic is. On the surface he is a Majlis deputy. However, the statement by Nehzat-e Azadi shows that when required, Bazargan has the powers of a security official.

Being belittled is truly very painful. When Khomeyni kicked the 70-and-some-year-old Bazargan out of the prime minister's office, when Sadeq Khalkhali punched him in the mouth outside the Majlis, when during the trial of Amir Entezam, Mohammad Montazeri pushed him on the ground for his clandestine deals with Brzezinski, everyone came to realize the miserable meaning of belittling oneself and begging for power at such an age. Bazargan, who is now warning the monarchists, as the security official of Khomeyni's regime, is afraid of being forced to answer the unanswered questions of a nation in the near future and within a national court.

Khomeyni Reportedly Dismissing 'Cronies'
GF011048 (Clandestine) Seda-ye Iran Radio in Persian 1930 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Ruhollah Khomeyni, in a desperate attempt to quell the fire of popular discontent, is sacrificing his cronies. In an uncalculated move which reminds the Iranian people of events 5 years ago, he is dismissing group after group of his cronies. However, if the former regime succeeded by sacrificing its own people 5 years ago, Khomeyni will also fool the people now. AFP, citing official sources in the Islamic Republic, reports that severe measures have been taken against officials of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, Foundation for the Oppressed, and a number of judges in various Iranian cities.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Morteza Moqtada'i, member of and spokesman for the Supreme Judicial Council, on the radio of Khomeyni's regime announced today that these officials were dismissed for having ignored the 8-point decree of "Imam Khomeyni." According to Moqtada'i the majority of the members of the Revolution Guards command council in an Iranian town as well as the commander of the mobilization department and head of the Foundation for the Oppressed of another town have been dismissed. According to the AFP dispatch, the names of these officials and the names of the towns have not been revealed by the regime's officials.

10 Drug Smugglers Executed in Baluchestan va Sistan
LD012027 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] In accordance with the sentence of the Islamic Revolution Court of Baluchestan va Sistan, confirmed by the Supreme Islamic Revolution Court, 10 members of narcotic smuggling groups were sentenced to death on charges of production, transportation, and distribution of narcotics and of causing corruption among young people. The court sentence was carried out this afternoon.